



### REMARKS

The undersigned, a pro-se applicant, respectfully requests that if the Examiner finds patentable subject matter disclosed in this application, but feels that Applicant's present claim is not entirely suitable, the Examiner draft one or more allowable claims for applicant.

This case has been carefully reviewed and analyzed in view of the Official Action dated November 28, 2001.

According to the Examiner, the specification should be carefully carefully in order to comply with 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. The specification has been revised as instructed by the Examiner.

Further, the Examiner has rejected claims 1-3 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Claims 1-3 have been canceled and replaced with new claim 4 in order to avoid this rejection. According to the Examiner, the specification does not teach the placements of these gaps or how they are increased. However, the applicant wishes to point out that the placements of these gaps can be achieved by any suitable known means. Hence, it is respectfully requested that this rejection be withdrawn.

Furthermore, the Examiner has rejected claims 1-3 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In addition, the Examiner has stated that claims 1-3 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph and second paragraph, set forth in this Office action. Claims 1-3 have been canceled and replaced with new claim 4 in order to overcome the rejection(s). However, if the new claim 4 still

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does not comply with the requirement, an Examiner's amendment is earnestly solicited.

The applicant has reviewed the prior art as cited by the Examiner but not used in the rejection and believes that the new claim as presently claimed clearly and distinctly patentably defines over such prior art.

It is now believed that the subject Patent Application has been placed in condition of allowance, and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

  
SIGNATURE

ERIC MAO

INVENTOR

March 26, 2002



VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

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## TITLE: METHOD OF FORMING A TRADE MARK ON A RIBBON STRIPE

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### (a) Field of the invention

5 The present invention relates to a trade mark ornamental pattern, and in particular, to a method of forming a trade mark pattern on a ribbon stripe, and the ribbon body will not <sup>get out of</sup> ~~expose from~~ a covering material.

#### (b) Description of the prior art

<sup>the</sup> In conventional method of covering a rigid article with a plastic material, 10 the article is placed within a recess of a mold and then the plastic material is injected into the mold. Thus, the surface of the molded article is provided with a specific mark or logo.

However, <sup>be provided, an embedded mark</sup> If a soft ribbon stripe is to ~~provide with a plastic mark,~~ <sup>encountered</sup> drawbacks may be ~~occurred~~. The ribbon stripe is a soft material and the end 15 of the stripe cannot be effectively positioned. Under high pressure <sup>New Matter</sup> ejection process, the molded decoration is exposed from the ribbon stripe body after the molding process. Accordingly, these defect products cause an increase in production cost.

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## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a method of forming a trade mark on a ribbon <sup>strip?</sup> wherein defect product formed can be controlled, and the cost of production is greatly reduced.

- 5 An aspect of the present invention is to provide a method of forming a trade mark decoration on a soft ribbon stripe, comprising the steps of thermal pressing a combination end of the ribbon stripe to cure the texture of the ribbon stripe and increase the gaps of the texture, by any suitable known means, fastening the combination end onto a mold; mixing <sup>injection</sup> ~~ejection~~ molding material with a material similar to
- 10 or alike the material of the ribbon stripe so that these materials can form as one unit when <sup>ed?</sup> melt; high pressure <sup>injection</sup> ~~ejection~~ molding the ribbon stripe to combine with a primary blank plastic material and a protruded trade mark pattern being formed on the primary blank plastic material; placing the first <sup>injection</sup> ~~ejection~~ molded primary blank plastic material into the mold for second <sup>injection</sup> ~~ejection~~
- 15 molding and the protruded trade mark pattern being located at a recess of the second mold; and processing to a second <sup>injection</sup> ~~ejection~~ molding to enclose the primary blank plastic material at the exterior thereof to form an ornamental article.

The foregoing objects and summary provide only a brief introduction to  
20 the present invention. To fully appreciate these and other objects of the

*Throughout Spec.*  
 circumferential edge 21 of the primary mold 20 grips the ribbon body of the combination end 11. By means of a first ejection molding process, a primary blank plastic material 22 is formed at the end of the ribbon stripe 10.

In accordance with the present invention, before the injection ~~ejection~~ molding of the primary blank plastic material 22, the material 22 has to be pressed and mixed with ribbon stripes or the like by pressing machine to change the molecular structure of the first injection ~~ejection~~ molding material, so that the molecular structure of the ribbon stripe and the outer enclosed primary blank material are formed as one unit during the process of melting.

10 Referring to Fig. 4, there is shown a completed first ejection molded blank plastic material 22. As the ribbon stripe 10 is gripped at one edge, under high pressure fabrication process, the ribbon body 23 may expose to the outside and the primary blank plastic material 22 at the surface is formed into a protruded trade mark pattern 24. *strip?*

15 The primary blank plastic material 22 is then placed in a second mold 25 with the protruded trade mark pattern 24 located at a recess 26 of the second mold 25. The combination end 11 is secured by the circumferential edge of the mold and is secured at two positions.

20 After the second ejection process, the primary blank plastic material 22 is then covered again with plastic material so as to totally cover the